



For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Today's weather: Moderate northerly winds, fine.
News Observations: Barometric pressure, 1024.0 mbs.
30.27 in. Temperature, 62.8 deg. F. Dew point, 59 deg. F.
Relative humidity, 42. %. Wind direction, ENE. Wind force,
13 knots.
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in at 10:14 p.m.

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VOL. V NO. 5

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1950.

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BRITAIN RECOGNISES CHINESE COMMUNISTS

Bao Dai Resigns As Premier

Saigon, Jan. 5.—Emperor Bao Dai has resigned as Premier and dissolved his Cabinet in the new French sponsored state of Viet Nam.

The announcement was made in a communique published by the Cabinet.

Bao Dai said that henceforth he would devote all his time to his duties as Emperor. He had announced some time ago that he did not believe that it would be proper for him to hold both offices.

No announcement was made on the Emperor's plans to appoint a new Premier.

Bao Dai saw Nguyen Phan Long later and it was believed that he had offered him the Premiership. Nguyen Phan Long was Foreign Minister in Bao Dai's Cabinet. Sources close to Nguyen Phan Long indicated that he would accept the Premiership and said that he may have already completed his new government list.

From other sources it was learned that he may include several Nationalist leaders who have previously refused to take part in the Viet Nam government.—Associated Press.

Seek Return Of 4 Mill. Cigarettes

Vienna, Jan. 5.—Claiming them as "Russian Property," the Russian Kommandatura this morning asked the Austrian economic police to hand over the 4,200,000 Virginia cigarettes seized by the Viennese police last night.

According to police sources, these cigarettes constitute the largest consignment caught in a single raid so far and come from Hungary destined for the Austrian black market.

It is learned unofficially that the police have information that these cigarettes were the first shipment of 70 million cigarettes still to come.—Reuter.

German Reds Demand Return Of The Ruhr

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The East German Communist government today demanded that the Ruhr be returned to Germany and promised Soviet support for German control of the internationalised industrial area.

The executive board of the Communist-controlled Socialist Unity Party, in a message signed by President Wilhelm Pieck and Premier Otto Grotewohl, demanded the abolition of the Allied Ruhr statute.

The message was regarded as the latest step in a reported campaign to gain control of all Germany through the so-called "National Front" organisation.—United Press.

FLOODS AND SNOW IN U.S.

New York, Jan. 5.—Cold floods and blinding snow struck wide sections of the United States today, including the multimillion dollar citrus and vegetable areas of normally sunny California, where it was freezing.

Scores of families were made homeless by floods in parts of Illinois and Indiana. Several roads were blocked by rising creeks and rivers in Western Kentucky.

Bitter cold continued in most of the Western States extending from Montana into Iowa and some part of the Rocky Mountains. Spencer, Iowa, had 30 degrees below zero Centigrade today—a new low for the State.—Reuter.

British Warship Diverted

London, Jan. 4.—The destroyer Cockade is the British warship which the British Administration in Eritrea announced last night is going to Masawa as a security measure, an authoritative source said today.

The vessel is being diverted from a voyage to join the Far Eastern Fleet at Hongkong, the source said.—Reuter.

Decision Telegraphed To Peking

FORMAL STATEMENT EXPECTED TODAY

London, Jan. 5.—Official sources said on Thursday night that Britain has telegraphed to Peking a formal letter recognising the Communist regime. The telegram was sent to Mr W. C. C. Graham, British Consul-General in Peking, for transmission to the Chinese Communist foreign minister, Mr Chou En-lai. No confirmation of its receipt has been received from Mr Graham. It is understood that the government's formal announcement of recognition would be made as soon as a confirmation is received from Peking on Friday or Saturday.

Official sources said that the British government's representative must ask for an interview with the Communist government's foreign minister. They said that all the necessary instructions have been sent to Mr Graham, but that it is not yet known whether he has succeeded in securing an appointment with Chou En-lai.

Officials said the property of the Chinese Embassy in London would presumably be stored in the Home Office or the Office of Works, unless some member of the staff was remaining in the Embassy during the prescribed three-month notice to vacate the Embassy.

They pointed out that recognition gives rights to both the recognised and the recognising party. "A country which does not recognise another state, forfeits all rights to assist its subjects in that state, and denies itself channels of communication to look after its subjects," an official said.

He said that in timing recognition, the government must make certain that the government to be recognised is in control of the greater part of the territory concerned. He said Britain was pressed to recognise the Chinese Communist regime after the capture of the Nationalist capital, Nanchang, in April, but delayed recognition until it was sure the Communists controlled the greater part of China.—United Press.

NO U.S. ACTION YET

London, Jan. 5.—Britain tonight broke off relations with the Chinese Nationalist Government. It was learned from a usually reliable source, that the British Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said in Washington that he thought it "premature" for the United States to consider recognising the Chinese Communists.

Britain is expected to give formal recognition to the Peking Government tomorrow after the delivery of a formal note proposing the establishment of relations.

The Chinese Nationalist Ambassador in London, Dr Cheng Tien-hsi, tonight called on the Minister of State, Hector McNeill, to tell him of his decision.

In diplomatic circles here it was expected that Dr Cheng and the staff of the Chinese Nationalist Embassy would be afforded asylum in London if they wished it.

No official announcement was expected from the Foreign Office until tomorrow.

NEW AMBASSADOR?

It was understood in usually well-informed quarters that Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador to the Nationalist Government, who is at present in London, would not return to China. A new man, these quarters believed, would be chosen for the post of British Ambassador to the Communist Government.

A Paris message said today that France was unlikely to accord early recognition to the Mao Tse-tung regime. This would be even if Britain recognised the Communist Government in China before the end of this week, a French official source said.

The same source added that ratification of the Franco-Vietnamese treaty, installing the former Emperor, Bao Dai, as the head of the State of Vietnam, would have to come first. This might take some time because of the pressure of domestic issues before the French National Assembly.—Reuter.

May Not Come Back To China



Sir Ralph Stevenson, (above) British Ambassador to Nationalist China, who is now in London, may not return as Ambassador to the Communist Government which Britain has now recognised.

Taiwan Gets Invasion Jitters

Taipei, Formosa, Jan. 5.—As invasion jitters began to develop on this stronghold of Nationalist China, the provincial government on Thursday ordered an island-wide dim-out. The orders were accompanied by instructions to the inhabitants to be on the alert for a complete black-out, should that be deemed necessary.

Anti-aircraft searchlights swept the skies. Public buildings, hotels, restaurants, stores and shops were ordered to curtain windows and reduce inside illumination. Despite these precautions however, as far as it could be learned, there is no acute threat to the island of a new crisis, and little reason to fear imminent air raids from the Chinese Communists.

The dim-out notice stated that the measure was "purely precautionary." Street lights were dimmed and some cut off, but otherwise there was little general response to the dim-out on the first night it was effective. The authorities said they would enforce full obedience as soon as the order had been generally circulated.

CHENG RESIGNS

Meanwhile, it was reliably reported that General Cheng Chen has submitted his resignation as Southeast China Military and Political Commissioner, as a first step in the reorganisation of the military branches of the government. The abolition of the Southeast command as an operational unit, and placing of the defence of Hainan and Taiwan directly in the hands of the Ministry of National Defence, is said to be the chief object of the reorganisation. Premier Yen Hsi-shan's office admitted that Cheng Chen has handed in his resignation, but said no action had been taken by the Cabinet.

Gen. Cheng, according to reliable sources, told associates he is resigning because the functions of the Southeast command duplicated those of the Ministry of National Defence. However there are other reports that Cheng will not be left out of the picture. He may get the post of National Defence Minister, held at present by the Premier. The Cabinet is also expected to clarify the Hainan situation of which Premier Yen Hsi-shan has now taken command. From Kwangtung, Governor Hsueh Yuch is supposed to command Hainan, but this is said to be unsatisfactory to other military commanders such as Liang Chi, Yu Han-mou, and Pai Chung-hsi, all of whom have some of their troops on Hainan. Gen. Hsueh Yuch is reportedly sent an urgent request to Taipei for immediate clarification to permit co-ordination and unification as Red assaults are expected any hour.—United Press.

Mr Truman's Statement On Taiwan

Washington, Jan. 5.—The text of President Harry Truman's statement today on China-Taiwan is as follows:

The United States government has always stood for good faith in international relations. Traditional United States policy toward China, as exemplified in the open door policy, called for international respect for the territorial integrity of China. This principle was recently reaffirmed in the United Nations General Assembly resolution of December 8, 1949, which, in part, calls on all states to refrain from seeking to acquire spheres of influence or to create foreign controlled regimes within the territory of China; seeking to obtain special rights or privileges within the territory of China.

CAIRO DECLARATION

A specific application of the foregoing principles is seen in the present situation with respect to Taiwan. In the joint declaration at Cairo on December 1, 1943, the President of the United States, the British Prime Minister and the President of China stated that it was their purpose that territories Japan had stolen from China, such as Taiwan, should be restored to the Republic of China. The United States was a signatory to the Potsdam declaration of July 26, 1945, which declared that the terms of the Cairo declaration should be carried out. The provisions of this declaration were accepted by Japan at the time of its surrender. In keeping with these declarations, Taiwan was surrendered to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and for the past four years, the United States and the other Allied powers have accepted the exercise of Chinese authority over the island.

NO DESIGNS

The United States has no predatory designs on Taiwan or on any other Chinese territory. The United States has no desire to obtain special rights or privileges or to establish military bases on Taiwan at this time. Nor does it have any intention of utilizing its armed forces to interfere in the present situation. The United States government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China.

Similarly, the United States government will not provide military aid or advice to Chinese forces on Taiwan. In the view of the United States government, the resources on Taiwan are adequate to enable them to obtain the items which they might consider necessary for the defence of the island. The United States government proposes to continue under existing legislative authority the present ECA programme of economic assistance.—Associated Press.

Organisations Outlawed

Calcutta, January 5.—The authorities today outlawed seven Provincial allegedly Communist dominated organisations, including the girl Students' Organisation and the Women's Self Defence Corps.

The Self Defence Corps is said to have participated in yesterday's disturbance in which 10 bombs were thrown, injuring a high police officer.

The death of four members of the Corps last year in clashes with the police aroused wide anti-government feelings.—Associated Press.

DEAN ACHESON SAYS:

Formosa Must Be Regarded As A Part Of China

NOT NECESSARY TO WAIT FOR PEACE TREATY

Washington, Jan. 5.—The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said today that the island of Formosa (Taiwan) should be regarded as part of the territory of China.

Mr Acheson held a press conference to give the background to President Truman's statement today that the United States would not send military aid to the Chinese Nationalist Government.

He said that the United States was not going to attempt to get involved in any way in the Chinese conflict in Formosa and that no responsible person and no military man here had ever believed that she should do so.

Further questioned on the possibility of an American recognition of the Chinese Communists, Mr Acheson repeated that the United States' attitude was that it was premature for him to reconsider recognition at all and that the question would not be decided without the fullest consultation with the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mr Acheson made it clear that whatever sort of China was recognized, Formosa should be regarded as part of it and that the United States was not going to alter its opinion on this subject merely because there is control of China were not friendly to the United States.

He said that Formosa had been made a province of China and governed by the Chinese for four years without the United States or its allies ever questioning Chinese authority and Chinese occupation.

When Formosa was made a province of China this was regarded as in accordance with Allied commitments and nobody had had lawyers' doubts about that.

The United States had given vast amounts of military equipment to the Chinese Nationalist Government when it was recognized as the Government of China by everyone, Mr Acheson said.

The trouble was not that the Chinese lacked rifles or ammunition or the means to purchase them.

The trouble lay elsewhere, he added.

The advice of the American Military Mission in China was not taken and it had in no way made any substantial contribution to the organization of the Chinese Army, he said.

A mistake should not be made twice. In the same place but should be made somewhere else, he added ironically.

Mr Acheson opened the conference saying that he would give the background to President Truman's statement on Formosa and explain why he had made it.

He asserted that the situation had become confused. He understood that correspondents had been puzzled by the use of the words "at this time" in the President's statement that the United States had no desire to "obtain special rights or privileges or to establish military bases on Formosa at this time."

The phrase did not qualify, modify or weaken the fundamental policy which the President stated, he asserted. It was simply a recognition of the fact that in the unlikely event that American forces should be attacked in the Far East, the United States must be completely free to take whatever action in whatever area was needed for its own defence.

Mr Acheson made it clear that when he said the recognition of the Chinese Communist Government was premature, it was not taken and it had in no way made any substantial contribution to the organization of the Chinese Army, he said.

EDITORIAL

Hongkong's Water Problem

ON April 24, 1947, Sir Mark Young, then Governor of Hongkong publicly declared: "We shall be forced to spend large sums of money over a period of years on extension of our water supply." That was a year and three-quarters ago; no large sums of money have been spent on any such project, and no attempt has yet been made to begin the promised "extension of our water supply." Yet at this moment the Colony is suffering from a water shortage, which only recently made necessary the imposition of further restrictions. Moreover, it is officially admitted that should Hongkong fail to receive a normal rainfall this year, the situation will become dangerously acute. Point was given to this when a few weeks ago Government, through the Director of Marine, appealed to merchant shipping companies to reduce to the minimum their ships' water storage taken on board in Hongkong. There was a splendid response with a valuable daily saving of water consumption. The restrictions, too, imposed on users of water in the Colony, help considerably to conserve storage. Nevertheless, when all this has been said and done, it is not the solution to Hongkong's water problem. We cannot, unfortunately, guarantee normal rainfall permitting of the required intake to keep this place properly supplied with water. A bad year in 1950 and Hongkong will find itself in a perilous condition. More and more restrictions will be enforced which will not only mean inconvenience to residents in their daily lives, but must gravely interfere with industry. A controllable problem already exists, but a dry summer will convert it into a catastrophe. The public is entitled to ask Government what it intends to do about expanding our water supply facilities. Not only was an assurance given nearly two years ago that expansion would be undertaken, but in May of

1947 details of a vast project were published. This provided for the construction of a reservoir, twice the size of Jubilee Reservoir, at Tai Lam Chung, in the New Territories. As long ago as 1940, British experts had made their recommendations concerning the project, and when the subject could once again be studied after Liberation it was proposed that the work be divided into two sections. The first section was to be finished in six years and the second section five years later. Nothing, however, has been done to implement the scheme. Present-day argument against it, presumably, is shortage of funds, but this is rather too easy a way of avoiding such an important commitment. There will be no denial that Hongkong is now committed to additional defence expenditures; and assuredly these extra burdens will continue for some time. But the Colony is rather more than solvent. Last officially released figures showed that at the end of August, 1949, the General Revenue balance account stood at \$90,559,411, and that during the first five months of last year between 47 and 48 percent of the estimated revenue for the whole fiscal year had been collected. The overall picture is, that if Hongkong hasn't money to burn, it can, at least, afford to buy itself some necessities, and in this category definitely comes the construction of a reservoir that will enable the Colony to have a sufficiency of water for all its needs—domestic and industrial. This is a question which calls for the strongest representations on the part of the Unofficial Members of Legislative Council, and is something about which Government should make a full statement, indicating just what is its policy about maintaining Hongkong's water supplies, and whether anything is going to be done about the Tai Lam Chung scheme.

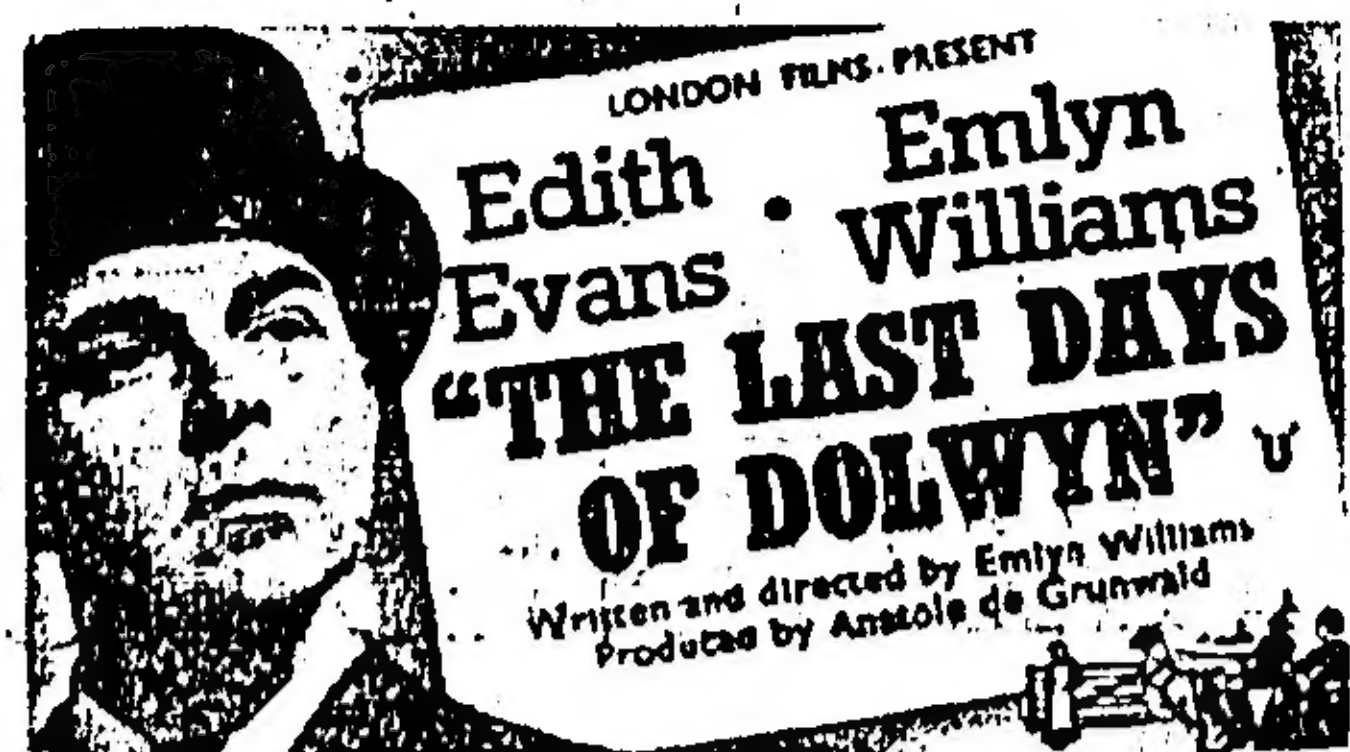
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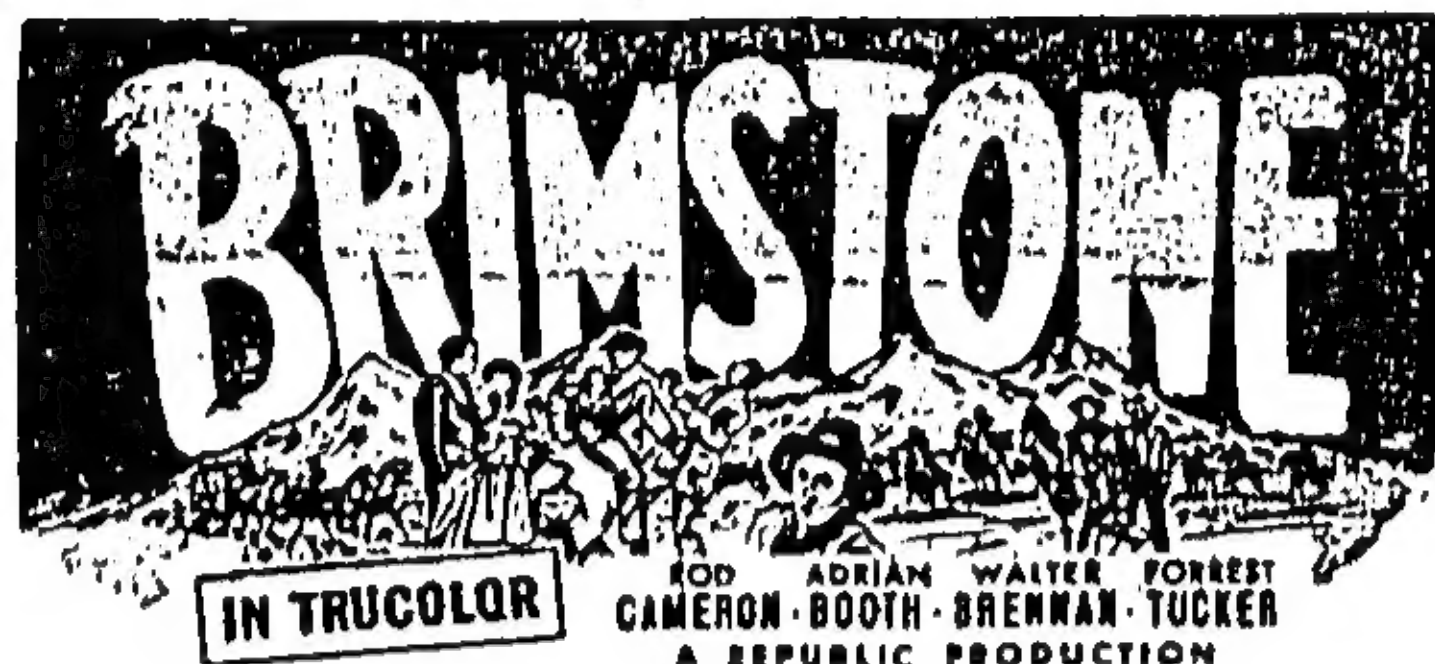
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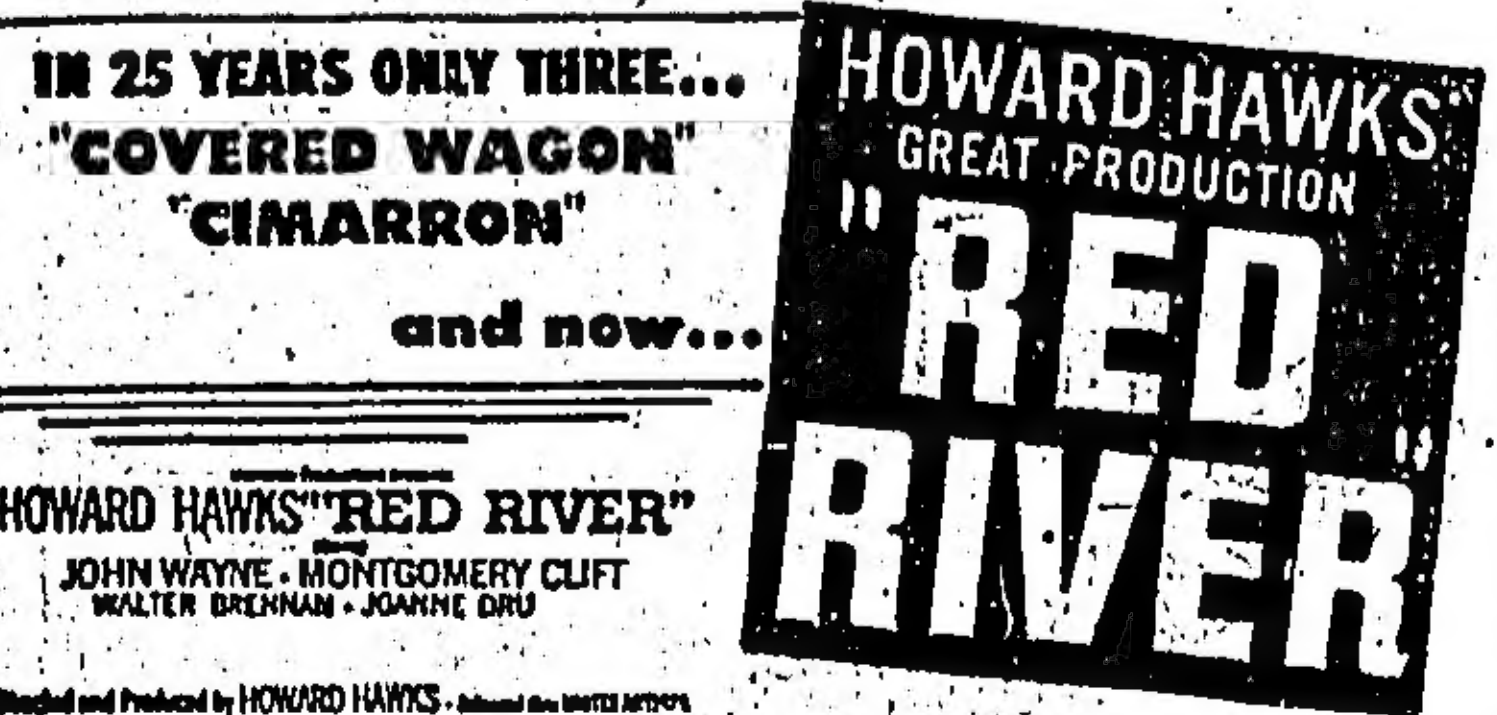


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● TO-MORROW ●
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Starring Pai Kwang • Yen Chun • Huang Ho
A Chinese Picture with Mandarin Dialogue

WOMANSENSE

The Casual Wool Dress



By ALICE ALDEN New York Dress Institute

Baby Of A Diabetic Mother

By H.N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

BABIES born of diabetic mothers face two hazards not encountered by the ordinary infant at the threshold of life. The first is the possibility of a sudden drop in the amount of sugar circulating in the blood of the mother, which will be discussed in some detail in this article. Even more serious, however, we have means to guard against both dangers so that practically all such babies can be saved at given special care.

At birth, there is little difference in the amount of sugar in the blood of infants whether they are born of diabetic or non-diabetic mothers. All have less sugar in the blood than an adult, and it does not reach normal until the second or third day of life. During the early part of this adjustment, there is danger that the blood sugar level of the child of a mother who has diabetes may fall disastrously low. Hence, the amount should be determined at four-hour intervals for the first 24 hours. If the danger point, the situation can be remedied by the administration of a sugar solution under the skin.

Symptoms

In eight out of ten cases, the infant of a diabetic mother weighs more than the average. The babies are fat and their tissues are swollen and waterlogged. They may also have an enlarged heart, liver, and spleen. Jaundice, a greenish-yellow discoloration of the skin, is often present. These babies also seem to be affected with malformation much more often than other infants.

To combat the second hazard, ensuring the normal development of the baby is important. The mother should employ a diet rich in protein, such as meat, milk and eggs, and low in salt. After the sixth month of pregnancy, any preparation rich in sodium is prohibited. If there is any evidence of deficiency in any of the glands of internal secretion, it should be corrected.

Treatment

The baby should be treated promptly after birth by being placed in an oxygen incubator with a temperature of 98°. The head should be lower than the feet. The baby should be kept in the incubator at least 24 hours. At two-hour intervals during the first 12 hours, secretions should be sucked out of the throat, the infant's position changed, and the baby stimulated to make him cry. All of these procedures are employed to prevent the condition of atelectasis, or failure of the lungs to expand. It is also important that the stomach contents be sucked out at intervals during this period. The baby is not given food or fluid for a period of one or two days until the collection of fluids in the tissues clears up.

Household Hints

The grain line of a fabric is an important factor in the fit and hang of a garment. Grain means the direction of the threads of the fabric. Lengthwise grain means the threads run parallel to the selvage, and crosswise grain runs across the material from selvage to selvage.

Removing the selvage from material when making drapes is the "ounce of prevention." If you leave them on when the draperies are washed they may shrink along the edges, because the selvages are more tightly woven than the body of the material, and won't shrink evenly.

ONE of the joys of this sartorial season is the well handled flock of fine woollens that takes one nicely through a busy day in town and is equally at home in the country. Josef Walker did this one in red and green woven woolen and treats it to large cuffed pockets. It buttons from a double-notched collar to the waist which is belted in green leather. The Dolman sleeves are an easy length.

IMAGINE the showroom of one of England's top millinery designers the day after a Mayfair hat-show which was attended by Princess Margaret and the London fashion-world. Overseas agents are telephoning ceaselessly to inquire about models seen. In one corner, the floor is ankle-deep in model shapes. In the middle of them sit buyers, pencil in hand, saying: "I think twenty of those, please." A client arrives; like the buyers, she has fallen for one of the models exhibited. How soon can she have it?

And then Mr. Ange Tharp, himself, calm and unruffled, although this is a busy day. Much has been written recently about Paris salons. Mr. Tharp's has a character of its own. Candles burn in branched candlesticks. Rows of hats, like tall stemmed flowers stand on the top of high wooden stands.

Princess' Hat

As if he had all the time in the world, Mr. Tharp told me about some of his ideas and the story behind them. For instance, at the hat show, Princess Margaret was presented with a Dutch bonnet made entirely of real rose-petals. Each was wired

Tailored Jumper



By GRACE THORNCLEIFF

Gray flannel is used for an attractive jumper that is worn with a wide variety of blouses or sweaters, and is shown worn over a long-sleeved blouse of brown jersey. It has a classic collar and revers above the double-breasted line. It is belted from the waist to the back where it closes. The skirt is flared with all pockets worked into the side seams.

New Collection Features One-piece Swimsuit

THE Esther Williams suit will continue as a classic in the collection.

Designer Margit Fellegi has confidence in the one-piece swim suit seen in the predominance of this type in a California collection which is just about as big as it was for last season. Another dominating feature is the widespread use of elasticized fabric which exceeds the importance given it here in 1949. Cotton prints also have greater representation than for last year. Wool, all nylon power crepe, with a two-way stretch, plain and crushed silk velvet, rayon taffeta, semi-lustrous nylon jacquards are among the elasticized fabrics in this comprehensive collection which also stresses texture.

Feminise

Illusions in design all tend to feminise the swim suits without sacrifice of function, and to create a suppleness of line. These are some of the ways the effect is achieved. In horizontal ruffling which stands away from the top of the bra to give the effect of a lower neckline, in wavy lines at the sides of

the centre panel; in the chrysalis drapery which Miss Fellegi has established for the company line as a means of making the front of a maillot more wearable by softly shirring the lower half of the suit. All but the few dress-maker suits can be worn strapless. The maillot is the principal silhouette in the collection and is especially effective in elasticized wool with cuffed leg bands.

Fabric Interest

Tonal effects, abstracts, colour interest add to the big fabric interest in the swim suits and the related skirts and bustline boleros which are often ensembled with the cotton numbers. Two or more tones of a single colour such as blue are used in novelty horizontal stripes. Little sailboat motifs in variegated sizes are scattered over a bright red ground. Three and four tone marine motifs are in bayaderes. Fish-scale texture is used in semi-lustrous elasticized nylon.

In addition to the patio skirts and bras, there are cotton one-piece dresses which make lavish use of "Matleux," the elasticized shirring with which this house has long been associated, for the back, as is seen in several cotton swim suits. These dresses, in gingham and charming cotton prints, also come in children's sizes for another daughter promotion. Also for children are play and swim suits in nursery theme prints on cotton. Size ranges in the collection are 2 to 6, 7 to 14, 10 to 14, and misses.

"THEY GO TO MY HEAD"

—By Lorna Westall—



Navy straw: An intricately cut Breton echo of Dior's new "seissors" style. It is piped with Petersham and trimmed with feather brushes.

"green pepper". Many hats are skewered with flowers—mainly at the back. The stalk protrudes on one side, and the flower on the other, a hydrangea in "lemon sour", or a "Brighton Rock" rose.

Danny Kaye's Anatole of Gay Pur-ee in "Walter Mitty" designed women's hats you may remember. His latest creation brought "Forty divorces, three runaway horses", and a general atmosphere of complete fantasy. There is the same fantasy in the world of Mr. Tharp and his associates. But at the same time their feet are firmly on the ground. Their eye is not only on that small expensive circle who constitute "the height of fashion". In recent years, Mr. Tharp has placed his ideas within the reach of the normal pocket. The designs seen at this show will be copied in cheaper materials. They will travel round the country and go overseas, and "Go to your head" for two guineas—or twenty.

Head-huggers Out

The most important thing he told me was that the "head-huggers" are out. The rounded look has gone. In the spring you will see angles, and asymmetrical lines to match our asymmetrical dresses.

The one illustrated here echoes Christian Dior's new "seissors-line". It is in navy tulle, and decorated with feather brushes. A feathered cloche was trimmed with high cascading Guardsman plumes. It could top a Ruritanian field-marshal on a full-dress parade.

A new idea is the use of two materials. Straw has always been associated with summer hats, and thought of as a basic material. Not until recently has it been used for trimming. Straw is now teamed with Petersham, or with felt. Petersham is used often in two colours—two tones of beige, perhaps, or white and navy.

And the new colours—by far the most striking, especially when used with black, is "lemon-sour". It is a mixture of lime green and primrose yellow—the very spirit of "prima vera". Other new colours were Buckingham blue and baby beige, and a bright pink called "Brighton Rock", inspired by the pink peppermint sticks which children suck at the sea-side.

"Pierced Look"

And there is a "pierced" look. Black fabric pierce a folded felt band, another new and appropriately springlike colour,

Wear Dark Glasses Only When They're Really Needed



Your eyes are a precious beauty asset, warns Movie Star Janis Carter, no don't abuse them. If you think you need glasses, see an oculist at once.

By HELEN FOLLETT

"BE easy on the eyes" is a good looks slogan that is well to keep in mind. If you are sailing or motoring in sunny climes, or if you are thinking of going in for winter sports, have dark glasses at hand. They should be worn when the eyes are exposed to the direct glare of the sun for an extended period.

Some medical authorities believe that many men and women wear these soul window blinders when they are not necessary; they issue a few warnings. They say that on dark glasses if the amount of sunlight direct or reflected from sand, snow, water and the like is so great that it interferes with seeing. In that case the glasses should be dark enough to absorb from 80 to 95 percent of the light.

Never wear them at night, as they interfere with driving. Nor should they be worn indoors under properly-placed artificial light. Of course these rules may not always hold good if the eyes are abnormally sensitive, in which case they require medical attention.

Every beautiful woman realises the need of healthy strong eyes if wrinkles are not to appear long before their time. When vision is impaired the eyelids perform like protective shutters, keep partially closed, crinkling the surrounding flesh. The little creases dig in, develop into turkey tracks or crow's feet; call them what you will, they are just as terrible.

At the first sign of these pests, stop along to a physician who specialises in the care and treatment of the eyes, because some defect or weakness may be developing of which you are unaware.

Weak eyes may deplete the eye-lashes, in which event it would be well for you to use an eyelash cream that will not only invigorate the silky fringes, but which will have a beneficial effect upon the tissues. It is not enough for the eyes to be attractive; the settings must be firm and smooth. These pomades are colourless, can be used during the day to give a well-groomed and finished look to make-up. Stroked lightly on the lids, they make the eyes look dewy.



A Stewed Fish Platter

THE Chef set a sherbet glass filled with transparent liquid on the test-kitchen table and handed me a teaspoon. "Taste, Madame."

"This is a very sweet syrup. You used plenty of sugar in it. And it tastes faintly of pears. Are you going to use it in sweetening a fruit sherbet or a fresh fruit cake?"

"No, Madame, this is the syrup that came in a tin of pears. I do not understand why so much sugar is added in making the syrup used in canning pears, or fresh figs or peaches, and other fine American fruits. The flavour of the fruits is almost covered up by too much sweetness."

Flavour with Lemon

"Personally, Chef, I never attempt to eat that syrup. I just drain it almost entirely from the fruits, normally swish it in with a touch of lemon or lime. But even then the fruit is too sweet for my taste. When buying tinned fruits we should read the label and purchase fruits thinned in the light syrup; then we'll have sugar and more flavour. However, it seems that the higher the quality of the fruit, the heavier syrup used in canning it."

"Nevertheless, I will find a good use for this syrup. As 'Well Chef, you might' make a baked apple custard, and use a cup of any of these thinned fruit syrups in place of a cup of milk and the usual sugar.'"

"I can also use this syrup to sweeten apple sauce, or cranberry sauce. But I shall not serve it with these beautiful pears in the tin. Instead I shall put the pears in a glass compote dish, and pour over some orange juice and a little lemon juice. Then I shall chill and decorate with a few whole stewed cranberries."

Dinner

Nut-Tossed Salad Bowl
Peanut Butter Canapés
Stewed Fish Platter
Sweet-Sour Red Cabbage
Tinned Pears in Orange Juice
Sour Cream Cookies
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)
Include: enriched bread or rolls with butter or margarine.
All Measurements Are Level
Recipe Serves Four

Nut-Tossed Salad Bowl
Almost any family will eat and enjoy a tossed green salad if the ingredients are cut quite fine, tossed with a tasty French dressing that is not sweet, and

mixed with chopped toasted nuts or peanuts. Pass peanut butter canapés with this.

Stewed Fish Platter

Into a small sauce pan put 1/2 c. shredded mild-flavoured turnip, 2 tsp. shredded parsnips and 1 c. boiling water, or stock made from fish bones, if fresh fish is used in making this dish. Simmer until the vegetables are tender, about 15 min. In the meantime, trim and clean 4 medium-sized flounders, small porgies or use 1 lb. frozen fish fillets cut in 4 portions. Place the fish in a qt.-sized sauce pan. Add 1 sliced small peeled onion, 1 tsp. minced parsley, 1 tsp. minced basil or tarragon, 1/2 tsp. salt and 1/2 tsp. pepper. Cover and simmer until the fish begins to leave the bones, from 10-12 min. Place the fish on a deep serving platter. Cover with the shredded cooked vegetables; strewn with minced parsley and crisp fried croutons, and border with rice. Use any remaining liquid as the basis for a cream of fish and vegetable soup.

Chef's Apple Tart

"For the Sunday dinner I would like to make a French apple tart, Madame."

"You mean those nice little individual tarts?"

"No, Madame, I mean a big one in a big pan. As a concession, to the taste I shall line the pan with piecrust instead of French puff pastry. I shall use a large layer cake pan, with straight sides, because it will hold more filling, and in my opinion, it makes a neater service when cut."

"What is the apple filling like?"

"It is the French apple sauce which is not watery, or too sweet," he added with a grin. "It has a rich taste in itself. And when the apple sauce has been baked in the filling for 45 min., it becomes very rich and the flavour is concentrated. It is really wonderful."

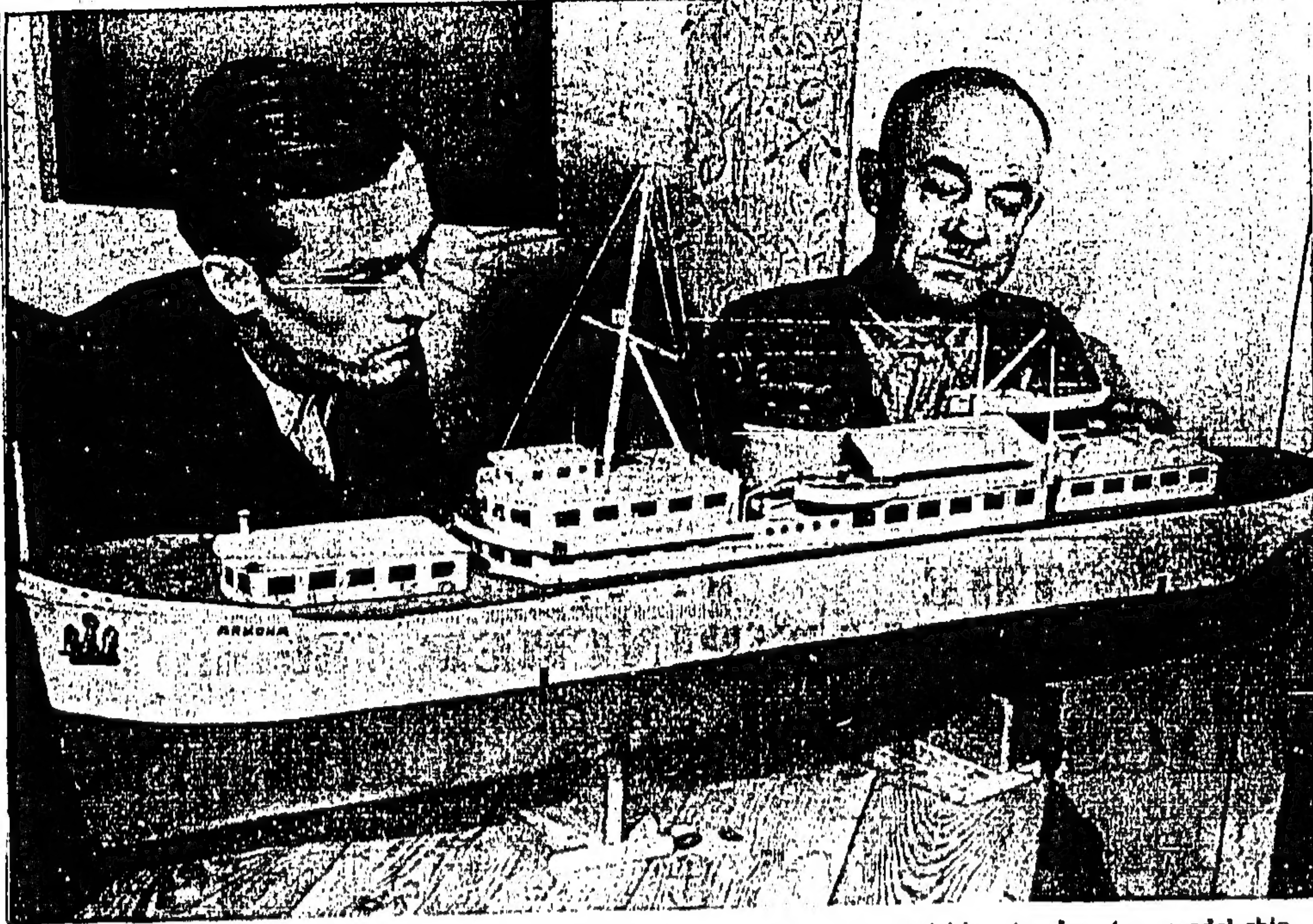
"And Chef, it would also be perfect a la mode, topped with ice cream for de luxe service."

Canapés From the Chef
Peanut butter canapés taste best when they are made with crisp shredded wheat crackers. Blend 3 tbsp. peanut butter, 1 tsp. chili sauce and 1/2 tsp. butter or margarine and spread on the crackers. Garnish with a little crisp crumbled bacon or use fine-chopped green pepper, or both.

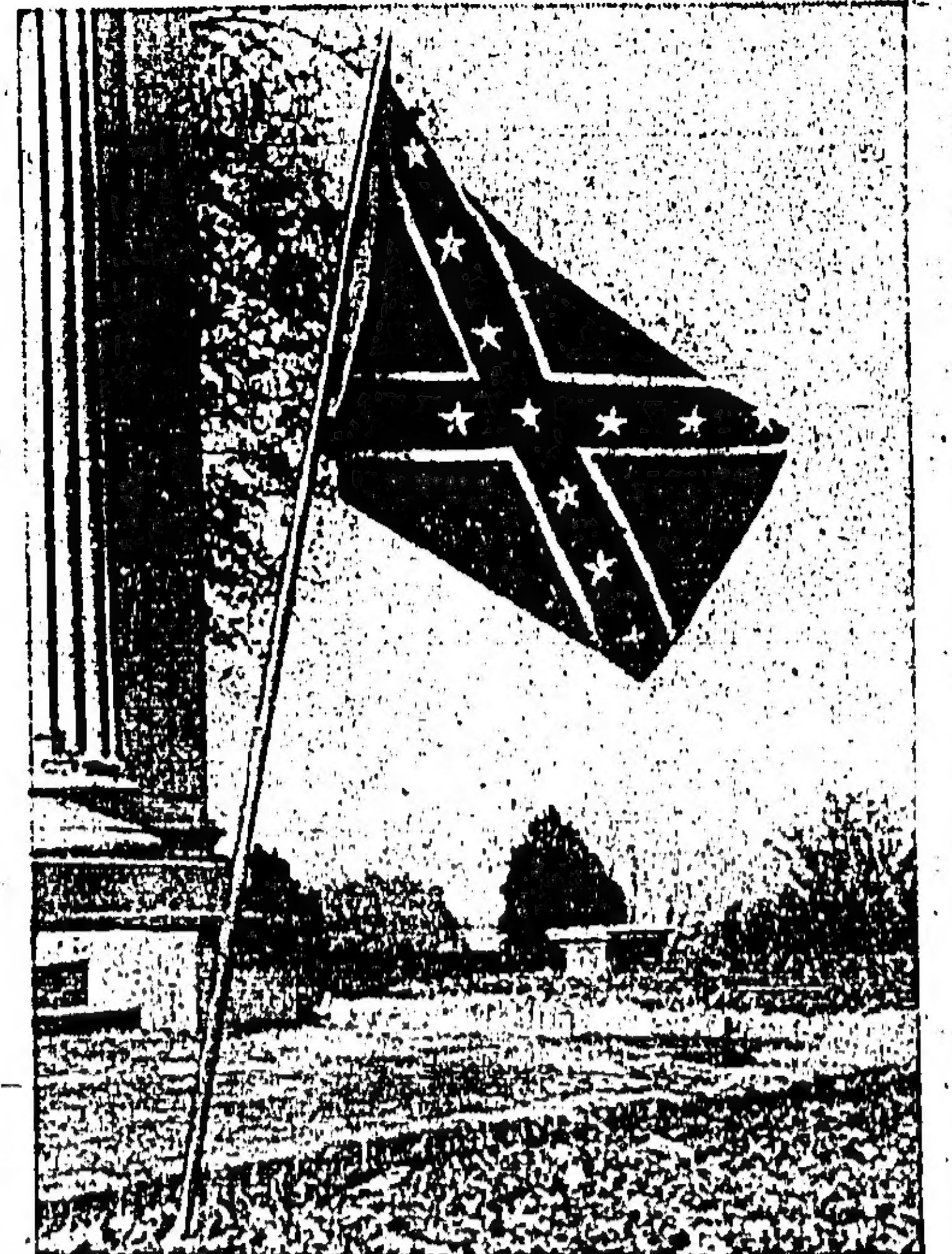
PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



DEMANDING A RAISE — Shown demonstrating in Paris for pension raises are disabled veterans of both World Wars. More than 2,000 of them joined in claiming they would march in protest every week until the French Government adjusted their pensions.



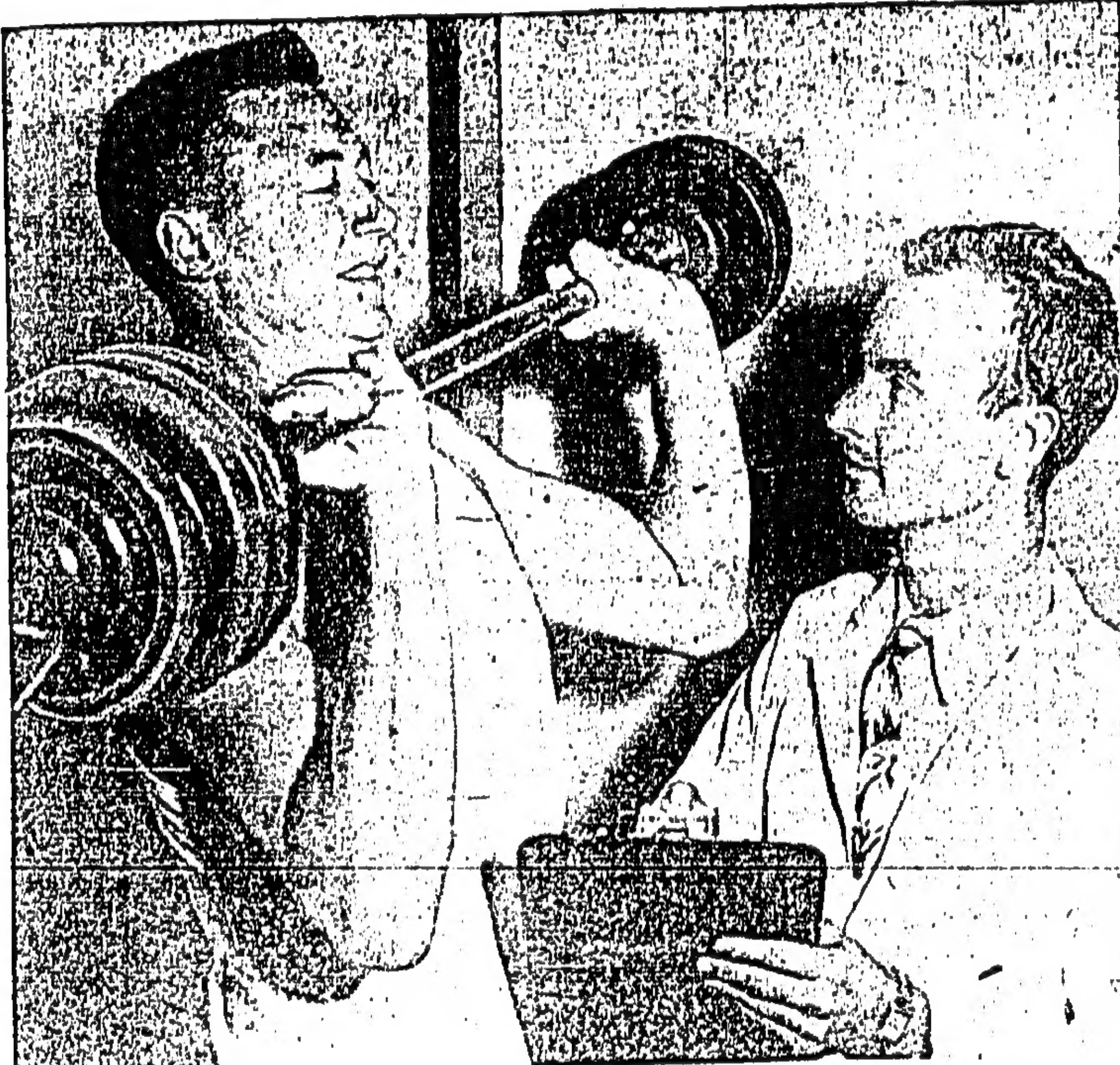
SHIPBUILDING AT HOME—Wenzel Beck, 65, and his son, 24, put the finishing touches to a model ship in Frankfurt, Germany, before testing it in a swimming pool. They worked for 300 hours to make the ship seaworthy, using only their hands and a few tools. The model is 45 inches long and seven inches wide.



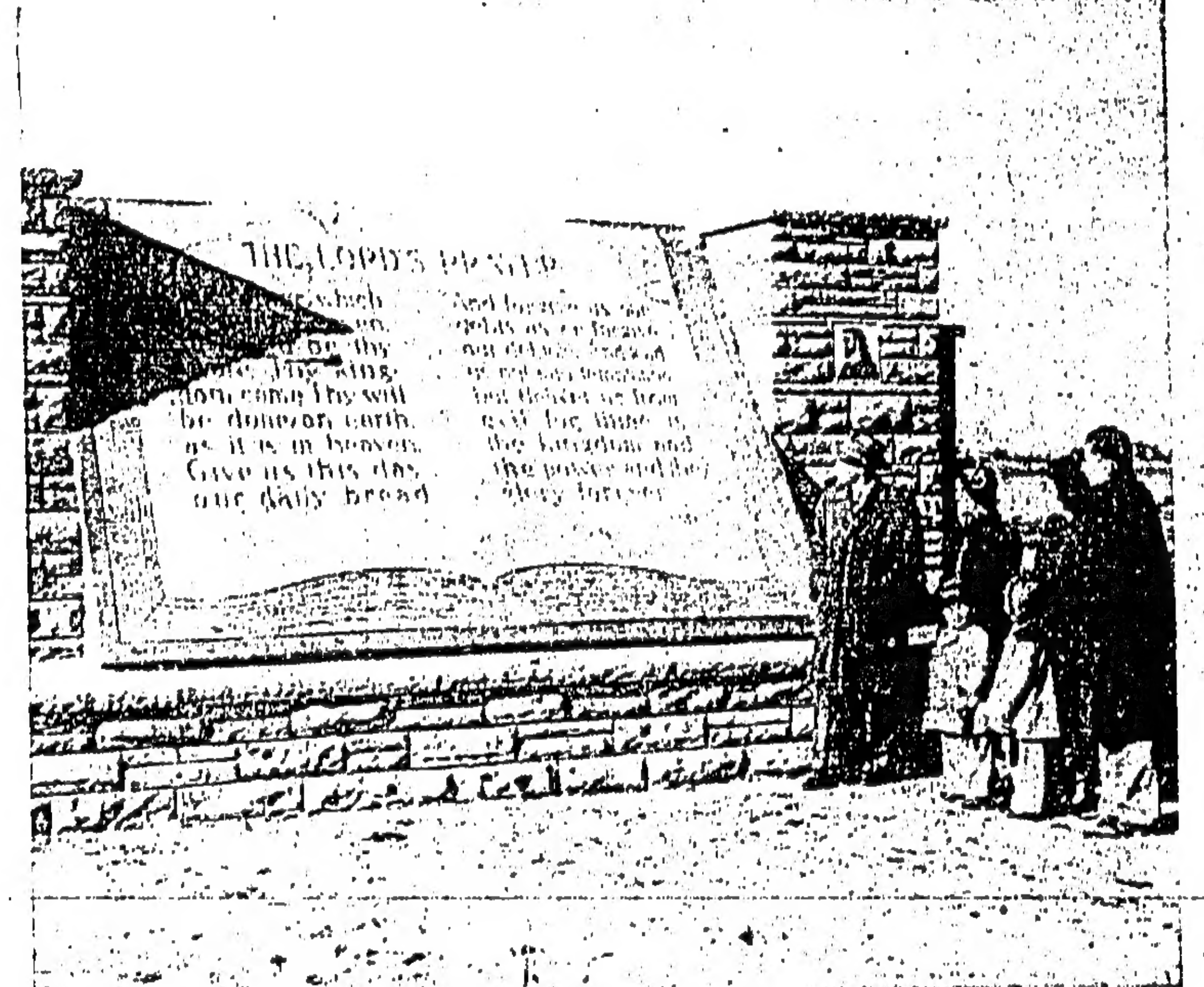
DIXIE BANNER STILL WAVES—Although Vicksburg, Mississippi, surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant on July 3, 1863, the Confederate flag still flies at the old Warren County Courthouse, which was recently converted into a museum for tourists.



WAITING UP — Edgar Bergen's daughter, Candy, decided to wait up for Santa Claus in Hollywood the night before Christmas. Dad's dummy, Charlie McCarthy, lurked nearby, curious about what Santa would bring to a wooden-head like him.



SEEKING RESULTS—Because pilots age faster than any other military personnel, the U.S. Air Force has set up a new laboratory at the University of Southern California, near Los Angeles, to find out how it can be prevented. Here Stan Christie, Southern Cal basketball star, lifts weight for the research project as Roy Cochran, an Olympic Games champion, records results.



LARGEST PRAYER — The largest open Bible in the world, with the Lord's Prayer carved 14 feet across, ten feet high on a 32-foot base, stands in the Memorial Estates Cemetery near Chicago. It is the first of a series of rock shrines planned to portray scenes from the life of Christ.



CHRISTMAS BOX—This horse greedily rummages through its Christmas present at the SPCA party in Philadelphia. Mrs. Robert Lerch holds a box of oats for the guest of honour.



MAKING ROOM FOR SANTA—Jean Claude Gallard, five-year-old French lad, made his wooden shoe as roomy as possible for Santa to fill. He was content to have just one of them filled as that is the French custom.



TWO-TIMER — Simple enough for the office, this casual uses jewellery to lead a double life on dinner dates. It's turquoise celanese and wool with zip front.



MAYBE THEY'RE RIGHT — New York showgirls (l. to r.) Pocahontas Crowfoot, Lynn Mary and Connie Anderson demonstrate natural curves and the feminine appeal of long hair as opposed to the girled figure and short hair. The girls also claim that high heels show their legs to the best possible advantage.

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 That will be heard Round the World!

"One of the greatest pictures ever made!" —Dorothy Arzner

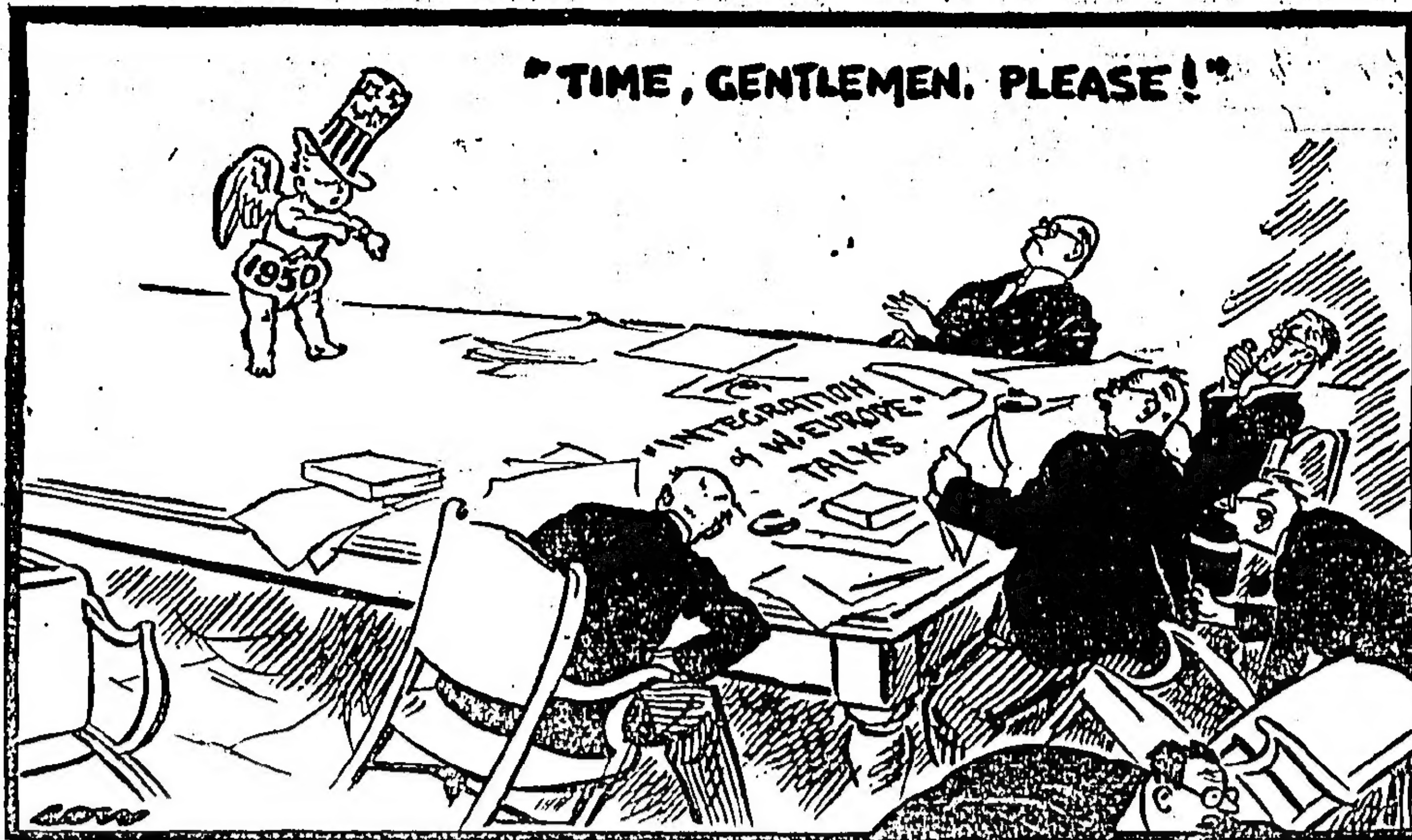
Charlie Chaplin
 in his new comedy
The Great Dictator
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HANG ONTO YOUR WALLET... HOLD ONTO YOUR HEARTS... HERE COME...

The Sainted Sisters
 starring LORNA LAYNE
 with LARRY LAGAN
 and LARRY LAGAN
 and LARRY LAGAN

THE MY SIDE OF LIFE
CHAPMAN PINCHER Column

These Robots Can See, Feel, Move And Feed

ELMER and Elsie, two tortoise-like contrivances I have just seen, are the most true-to-life robots yet devised in man's quest to create a machine with a mind of its own.

Without human help they can see, feel, move, and feed. They know how to avoid danger, get round obstacles, and find their way home. They can recognise each other. They have some measure of free will.

I saw them display all these astonishing attributes recently when for the first time they were brought out of the backroom laboratory in Mariners-drive, Bristol, where they were "born."

DR GREY WALTER, the 39-year-old scientist who, helped by his wife VIVIAN, has built the robots, pressed a switch concealed under Elsie's plastic shell.

A whirr and—

THERE was a wheezy whirr of cogs and a flash of light as the battery-powered robot stirred from sleep. Then turning her lit-up neck to scan the darkened laboratory with her Cyclops eye, she moved majestically on her tricycle under-carriage towards the open door of the Walters' living-room.

The sensitive photo-electric cell which makes up Elsie's eye is linked through valves and wires with the robot automatically seeks out shady spots, shunning bright lights and complete darkness.

The sight of the "beast" hesitating at the threshold as though wondering whether to come out or not was uncanny. Her reactions to the light seemed much more intelligent than the behaviour of many living creatures.

A moth cannot escape the lure of a candle flame. But if Elsie decides that a light is not to her liking after close-up examination she will go off in search of another.

To find the cosiest corner in the living-room Elsie searched the ground methodically. Whenever she felt her shell touch an obstacle she immediately made a throaty growl, then moved away. Her mechanism is so ingeniously contrived that she automatically "forgets" her quest for a shady nook when she touches an obstacle and concentrates all her energy into getting out in the open again.

She does not butt stubbornly at chair placed in her path, but seeks a way round it like a living tortoise.

Angry roar

WHILE Elsie was manoeuvring herself out of a difficult corner a photographer crept up behind her to take a flash-light picture. We jumped away instinctively she twisted round with an angry roar in response to the sudden glare.

It was then that Elsie spotted Elmer, the handsome brown-shelled robot built by Dr Walter as a prototype more than a year ago.

Mutually attracted by the dim headlight each robot carries on its breast, they raced towards each other. But when they were

inward apart they backed away as though suddenly realising they were not on speaking terms.

Dr Walter's explanation of this strange social behaviour was simple. Each robot is so made that as soon as its eye picks up a strong beam its own headlight automatically goes out. When Elmer and Elsie get really close, the power of their headlight beams becomes quite strong. So before they get near enough to rub noses they automatically put each other's lights out and shy away.

Each robot reacts to its own reflection in a mirror in the same manner.

She "purred"

DR WALTER and I left the robots rooting about in a dark corner of the room while we sat talking by the fire. We had almost forgotten they were with us when Elsie stealthily sidled up between our armchairs.

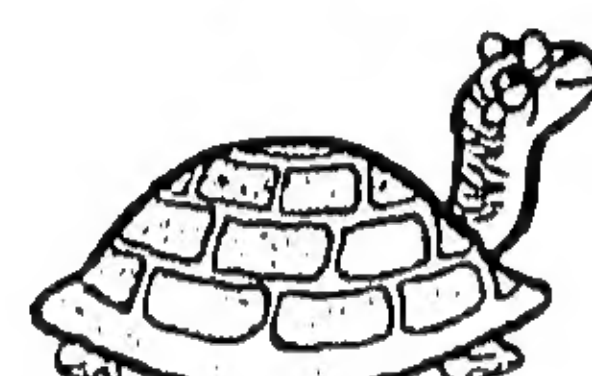
The first time the figure appeared Angela was sitting in the office with her colleague MARGARET WATSON. Margaret had just picked up the telephone to answer a call when Angela suddenly realised there was a third woman sitting in a chair by the window.

She seemed tall, about 30, and was dressed in brown. She got up, turned towards the window, then vanished.

"Horror!" Angela said the ghost a second time. And a third time. But the third time the Woman in Brown showed herself there was a tinge of horror to the situation.

Again she appeared as though conjured up by the ringing of the telephone. This time she reached the window and tried to open it with panic determination that could only mean she intended to jump out.

As in Mr Osborn's report the real names of the women involved in this investigation have been replaced by pseudonyms to prevent personal distress.



When this happens she behaves in a typically neurotic way, sulking morosely or racing round in panic.

By studying the electro-mechanical causes of Elsie's queer behaviour Dr Walter hopes to get some new clues to the nature of the conflicts which occur between the 10,000 million nervous elements in the human brain.

What is the purpose of the robots? Mainly to provide new evidence about how the human brain works. As research chief of the famed Burden Neurological Institute, Dr Walter is investigating the electrical nature of brain lesions.

Conflict

ELIE has only two "nervous" elements—linked with sight and touch—in her "brain." But she sometimes finds herself the victim of "mental conflict" between them.

Angela just had time to cry, "Don't open it," before the apparition disappeared.

Angela saw the Woman in Brown ten times after that. When the girl cried, "Who are you?" What do you want?" the Woman in Brown put her fingers in her ears, cringed against the wall, and vanished.

This eerie incident convinced Angela that the figure was the ghost of someone killed when the building had been hit by a bomb.

Angela's dramatic description of it convinced Margaret that the Society for Psychical Research should be called in.

MR EDWARD OSBORN, an officer of the society, who has hunted many ghosts, agreed to take on the job. He quickly discovered three significant facts:

1. Nobody had been killed in the building when the bomb fell, though people had been blown to bits outside.

2. None of the other 17 people in the firm had seen the ghost, though some of the more imaginative thought they had.

3. Angela was not fooling. When the Woman in Brown appeared she seemed as real as reality itself.

Then, by hypnotising the girl and asking her questions, Osborn found she had been deeply impressed by four tragic events in which women had died.

One of them—an air-raid incident—was linked in her mind with the ringing of a telephone bell. She said that the bodies

of the other three had been covered with brown blankets.

To Osborn all this evidence strongly suggests that the Woman in Brown was nothing more than a supernatural or a current hallucination in Angela's mind.

Why it was so lifelike may be explained by a new discovery reported by British scientists experimenting with "brain-wave" recording machines. It seems that the nervous impulses sent by the back of the brain from the eyes have to be projected on to the brain surface to produce the sensation of seeing.

Sometimes due to an electro-mechanical fault an entirely imaginary picture gets projected this way. When that happens the person involved has no means of distinguishing the mental image formed from a real one.

No Such Things

In his official report of the investigation just published, Osborn suggests: "It would appear that a particular combination of factors was responsible for the hallucinations: a foundation of past experiences, actual or imagined; elements in the immediate surroundings associated with those experiences; and the general background of a building thought to have been the scene of death."

Whatever the precise cause of Angela's experience there is no doubt in Osborn's mind—or mine—that the Woman in Brown existed only in imagination.

—(London Express Service)

Chapter 17 Of . . . The Greatest Story Ever Told

By Fulton Oursler

IN the dark and early chill of Friday, Pilate was waiting. Because of what was going on in the Hall of Hewn Stones, he had to remain up all night in his gloomy reception hall. He must be ready for the official hearing he would soon be called upon to give the Nazarene prisoner.

Pilate felt a persecuted man himself. The Roman governor, a warrior and a most distinguished soldier, hated the mean fate that had sent him to rule a poor colony like Palestine. In the present turmoil he knew that while he was facing a local situation, it nevertheless had explosive political aspects, dangerous to his own interests.

Unhappily for him, Annas and Caiaphas held him actually at their mercy. One more complaint to Rome, one more uprising in Palestine, and he would be out of the imperial favour. His position enraged him; if he could help Jesus, he would, just to frustrate Annas. The air of the dark house before dawn was damp and cold. Pilate shivered a little as suddenly he heard a talaria sounded on a horn; a signal that Annas and his prisoner were at the gate.

Like A Friend

JESUS, bound and delivered, lifted his keen face to meet his new judge. Pilate, well robed against the morning chill, cast him a brief but appraising glance, then stopped. Where had he seen this man before? He had an insane impulse to lift his hand to the salute and greet him as a friend. He turned to Annas with a cynical expression and asked for the indictment.

"What accusations do you bring against this man?" "We have found this man perverting our nation and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar and saying that he is Christ the King."

"Take him, you," he suggested, with a lenient clearing of his throat, "and judge him wholly according to your own law."

But Caiaphas shouted back angrily: "It is not lawful for us to put any man to death. You know that."

Like Grand Jury

PILATE turned to the accused and with a wry turn of his mouth, he suddenly roared: "Are you the King of the Jews?"

Jesus answered: "You say it." Again Caiaphas stepped forward and lifted his forefinger warningly.

"We know this man to be the son of Joseph the carpenter, born of Mary, but his followers say that he is the son of God and a king."

Again Pilate chuckled. "Tell me how I, being a procurator, can try a king?" Caiaphas, having no sense of humour, protested:

"We do not say that he is a king, but they say that he is." Pilate looked down at Jesus, and this time it was a long scrutiny. He made a brusque motion; the prisoner was to go inside; Pilate would talk with Jesus alone.

Man To Man

THE big, heavy-breathing official, with his clinking bracelets and perfumed armpits, led the way boldly inside to the same fireplace from which he had just been called. He kicked a second chair toward the hearth and with a rough, almost threatening motion of his arm, bade Jesus be seated, facing him. One was the judge and the other the condemned prisoner.

"Are you," he repeated, "the King of the Jews?"

Jesus, back and head erect, leaned forward, palms on knees; Pilate was conscious of the intense personal magnetism in the great eyes. In that moment of deepening attraction a soldier appeared between the drapes of the farther door and gave a salute. "He brought Lord Pilate a perfume note from Claudia Procurella, Scowling, the Roman

He rose from his chair, bent over Jesus and said pleadingly: "Do you not hear how great testimonies they allege against you? Look in how many things they accuse you. Do you answer nothing?"

Jesus answered nothing. Pilate threw up his hands. "You don't answer me? Don't you know that I have the power to crucify you—as I have also power to release you?"

Then Jesus answered: "You should not have any power against me, unless it were given to you from above. Therefore, he that has delivered me to you has the greater sin."

Pilate's eyes gleamed. He was reassuring Pilate. It was no longer for Procurella's sake only, it was for the sake of the prisoner himself that Pilate would try to free him. Past the torches of the guards they marched, the accused and the judge, and out again into the open courtyard.

TO BE CONTINUED TOMORROW

NANCY

A-hem

By Ernie Bushmiller



When there's bif I needn't use my fist!

bif
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Gables In Hawaii



Film star, Clark Gable and his bride, the former Lady Sylvia Ashley, are garlanded with leis as they arrive at Honolulu to spend their honeymoon in the Hawaiian Islands.—AP Picture.

Party Purge In Czechoslovakia, Says Ex-Minister

Frankfurt, Jan. 5.—Mr Bohumil Lausman, former Czech Minister of Industry, who recently fled to West Germany, said today that the Czech Communist Party was at present being purged of Titoist and deviationist elements.

At a Press conference at Bad Homburg, near here, Mr Lausman said that many Communists were already in prison and many others would follow.

He said he thought that eventually the Czech Minister, Mr Vladimir Clementis, would fall victim to the purge. He believed, however, that Mr Clementis would not immediately be removed, since he had many sympathisers among the Slovaks.

"But I believe that some day he will. He has a Western past," said Mr Lausman.

Mr Lausman, former chairman of the Czech Social Democratic Party, became Deputy Prime Minister in the Gottwald Cabinet in February 1948 and with drew from political life later that year.

Asked whether an organised anti-Communist underground movement existed in Czechoslovakia, he said: "Only sporadic outbreaks of active resistance."

The great majority of Czech Communists disagree with the actions of the Party. Many Czechs are waiting for war, hoping that it would bring their freedom.

"The freedom of the Czechs is being taken away step by step. The country is not independent any more," he added.

U.S. NEWS BULLETIN CONFISCATED Prague, Jan. 5.—The American Embassy reported that its Czech language news bulletin was today confiscated by the local authorities.

It was presumed that objection was taken to the publication of the text of the State Department's note to Hungary on the imprisonment of the American businessman, Mr Robert Vogel, for alleged espionage.—Reuter.

Large camps at Hof and other places were available to provide transient housing of the refugees. The transfer of Germans still living in Poland and Czechoslovakia to Western Germany was negotiated between the International Red Cross in Geneva and the Governments of the two countries.

This was confirmed earlier by a spokesman of the Western German Refugee Ministry at Bonn.

Dr Engel said that during the first stage of the transfer only those refugees would be admitted who have relatives in Western Germany and do not require additional housing.

A spokesman of the Western German Refugee Ministry said today that the movement was begun through letters from Germany in Poland asking to be permitted to return to Western Germany.

TRANSFER BILL In anticipation of the new influx of refugees and aiming at a better distribution of the refugees throughout Western Germany, the Bundestag (Lower House) last November passed a Bill providing for the transfer of 300,000 refugees within the country.

Under the Bill the refugee-ridden States of Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Bavaria would send refugees to other States, mainly in the French Zone.

The first of these transfers were made last month.—Reuter.

Britain Opposes U.S. Proposal In F.E.C.

UNWILLING TO GIVE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS BEFORE PEACE TREATY

Washington, Jan. 5.—Informed sources said today that Britain, at a closed meeting of the Far Eastern Commission today, opposed the United States plan to permit the Japanese wider participation in international affairs, pending the conclusion of a peace treaty.

At the same time, the Soviet Union again attacked the American labour policy in Japan, charging the occupation authorities with "repressive measures" against Japanese workers which "deny them democratic rights guaranteed by the FEC policy."

Fined For Dangerous Driving

Failed To Stop After Accident

Benjamin William Simmons (50), Hongkong Telephone Co. development engineer, was fined a total of \$825 at Central this morning for dangerous driving and failing to stop after an accident.

Police Prosecutor Insp Dewar said Simmons was driving a car which collided with a taxi at 836 last night, knocked down and injured a pedestrian and went on without stopping.

Simmons, of 14 Bowen Road, pleaded guilty to the charges. Insp Dewar said private car 2011, driven by Simmons, was turning into Kennedy Road from Garden Road, when it collided with taxi No 4283 which was coming from Kennedy Road to Garden Road.

The taxi stopped, but Simmons did not knock down a pedestrian, named Chan, Yung-chung, and drove on the two passengers in the taxi later saw Simmons backing a garage door in Kennedy Road and told him he had knocked down a pedestrian.

SLIGHT INJURIES

Simmons replied that it was silly and he could not understand it. A report was made to the Police and Simmons was taken to the Police station from his home.

The pedestrian suffered slight injuries to a finger, wrist, and leg. Simmons had no previous convictions.

Simmons told the court he was very distressed when he heard he had knocked down a pedestrian. He had been driving since 1941.

Mr Scholes said dangerous driving was a very serious offence. He fined Simmons \$25 or one week's imprisonment for failing to stop and \$800 or two months' imprisonment for dangerous driving.

Simmons was also ordered to pay \$25 compensation to Chan and his licence was endorsed.

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The first of these transfers were made last month.—Reuter.

"Every time I blow, the people upstairs start stomping—do you suppose they're dancing?"

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It is understood that the British Embassy Counsellor, Mr Hubert Graves, told the Commission that his Government had serious doubts as to the wisdom of the American proposal to permit Japan to play a bigger part in international affairs, because it appeared to give the Japanese sovereign rights which they should not enjoy until a peace treaty was signed.

The FEC is debating the American resolution, which would approve the setting up of "semi-diplomatic" establishments by Japanese in foreign countries to handle trade relations, and Japanese participation in international conferences as "observers in their own right, instead of as advisers to American military officials."

U.S. DIFFERENCES The US proposal has taken on added significance, recently in view of the disagreement between the State Department and military officials over conducting the Japanese peace treaty, which threatens to delay the conference for some time.

American officials feel that pending the treaty, it is necessary to allow the Japanese more latitude in international affairs in order to stimulate trade.

However, Britain adopted the Commission that she felt that members should be very careful about adopting any policy which would set a precedent of giving a defeated nation sovereign rights before the signing of a peace treaty.

While not serving notice that Britain would fully veto the American proposal, Mr Graves made it clear that it would not be acceptable without considerable revision.

Russia has not yet expressed her position on this subject. However, the Soviet Charge

d'Affaires, Mr Vladimir Dzykin, resumed his attack against the American labour policy in Japan. He charged that laws prohibiting strikes or collective bargaining in Government-controlled "public welfare" industries contradicted the Potsdam Declaration and the FEC policy.—United Press.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE TO YUGOSLAVIA London, Jan. 5.—Mr George Allen, American Ambassador designate to Yugoslavia, said here today that the United States would oppose any Soviet aggression against Yugoslavia "which is clearly threatened" at the present time.

He told reporters that America was fully sympathetic to the efforts of Yugoslavia to maintain its independence and freedom.

In reply to questions, Mr Allen said that he saw no significant difference between the Truman doctrine and American policy in Yugoslavia.

American determination to oppose aggression would apply to guerrilla war tactics or infiltration if assisted from outside, he added.

Asked whether the United States would give Yugoslavia material and military assistance to oppose aggression, Mr Allen said: "The United States of America has never taken the initiative in supplying military assistance. This would have to be based on a request."

Further Yugoslav requests for American economic assistance would be considered on their merits, he said.—Reuter.

DEAN ACHESON ON THE FUTURE OF FORMOSA (Continued from Page 1)

munist regime now would be premature, he was referring to such action by the United States and to Britain's proposed recognition.

Questioned about reports that Britain was about to recognize the Communists, Mr Acheson said that such questions should be addressed to the British Government.

KEPT IN TOUCH He added, however, that the United States had been kept in complete touch by the British on this matter.

Mr Acheson said that some people wanted to wait for a peace treaty with Japan before settling the Formosa question.

Replying to these arguments, he said: "Did we have to wait for a peace treaty regarding the Kuriles?" (a reference to the Japanese islands handed over to the Soviet Union in 1945).

Meanwhile, the United States policy towards China and Formosa came under Republican attack in the Senate today after President Truman's declaration that the United States would not make military intervention in Formosa.

The debate was opened by Senator William Knowland (Republican, California), who recently visited the Far East.

Senator Knowland blamed the Truman Administration for the "debacle" in China, which, he said, endangered the peace of the world and the security of the United States.

Mr Knowland, a member of the Armed Services Committee who has led the Congressional demands for aid to the Chinese Nationalists, declared that the State Department's policy was to abandon China to the "vultures of international Communism."

"SAD COMMENTARY" "Are we to give arms and supplies to Western Europe to save that area from going behind the Iron Curtain while we, or they, accelerate the spread of

Communism in Asia?" he demanded.

Senator Knowland added: "It is a sad commentary that Britain, which itself was in such a desperate plight after Dunkirk, should now be contemplating abandoning the Republic of China and accord recognition, aid and comfort to the Communists, who are so closely allied with the same international Communist conspiracy that threatens human freedoms in Europe."

He said that if the Chinese Communist regime were recognized, China's seat in the United Nations and in the Security Council would be a Communist one and "every Chinese Embassy and Consulate in this and other Western nations will become centres of Communist espionage and fifth column activity."

Senator Knowland complained that the Republicans in Congress had not been consulted on the move leading up to the "bankrupt policy" on China.

He urged the United States: 1.—To make it clear that there was no intention of recognising the Chinese Communist regime.

2.—Give supervised aid to the Nationalist Government of China.

3.—To strengthen the American Navy in the Far East.

4.—Make use of the \$75,000,000 authorised by Congress for China Aid.

5.—Unfreeze the remaining Marshall Plan funds totalling \$107,000,000 which were available for use in non-Communist China.

He suggested that there should be a "major shakeup" in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department.

Senator Knowland called on the United States Government not to yield to the "international blackmail" of the Communists.

He said that if Nationalist-held Formosa were allowed to fall into unfriendly hands, "the Pacific Coast may become our first line of defence."

Recognition of the Chinese Communists would be "as great a betrayal of human freedom as the pact of Munich"—Reuter.

Reports Cancer Find



Dr Irene Corry Diller, one of the major research contributors to the American Cancer Society, works in the laboratory of the Institute for Cancer Research at Fox Chase, Philadelphia. Dr Diller announced the discovery of fungi, tiny invisible plants growing in cancer, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its meeting in New York City.—AP Picture.

BRITAIN TAKEN TO TASK OVER ERITREA

Manchester, Jan. 5.—The British Government was today accused by the Liberal Manchester Guardian of not giving a clear idea of what is happening in Eritrea.

The paper also stressed that the "lawlessness" which is taking place in Eritrea was Britain's responsibility and that it made the "worst possible" impressions on the Italian people in Italy.

"It is now about six weeks since the first emergency measures were introduced by our Administration in Eritrea, and at last the Government is taking serious steps to end what Count Sforza (Italian Foreign Minister) has called a 'state of terrorism'." the Manchester Guardian said.

"A second British battalion is moving into the country, the police force is to be strengthened and an unnamed warship is to be sent to the chief port of Misawa."

"Perhaps now it will be possible to stop the intermittent shooting and bomb throwing which has led in recent months to at least 10 Italian and an unknown number of Eritrean deaths."

"But unfortunately the Government has given the outside world no very clear idea of what is happening in this area—an area disputed by two main parties: the one favoured by the Italians and recommending independence while the other—from whose side the acts of violence seem to have come—wishes annexation to Ethiopia."

SHIPMENTS CANCELLED Haifa, Jan. 5.—Shipping agencies here were told today that shipments from the Far East via Australia for Haifa that would normally have come through the Suez Canal have been cancelled or diverted.

It was learned here that a number of Dutch and Australian vessels in Australian and Indian ports prepared for the journey were given orders either to stop loading or to take the route by Gibraltar.

The agencies were told at the beginning of December that such shipments could sail through the Canal. It was understood that non-military supplies, according to the definition given by Egypt, never included oil.—Reuter.

REVISED EDITION incorporating amendments to the LOCAL STORM SIGNAL CODE as approved at the Conference on Storm Warning Procedures held in Manila, May, 1949, for use in Hong Kong as from 1st January, 1950; and to the China Seas Non-local Storm Signal Code for Visual Storm Warnings as agreed between the Meteorological Service of Indo-China, the Central Weather Bureau of China, and the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong.

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Radio Hongkong H.K.T. "Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary: 6.00, Children's Story: "Toy Town"; 6.30, The Wreck of the Toy Town Belle; (BBC); 6.50, Cantonese News Radio: Given by Miss Lee Wei Lan and Mr B. K. Lee; (Studio); 6.50, Songs from H.K. Radio; 7.00, World News and News Analysis; (London Relay); 7.10, Sweet and Sentimental; Presented by Martin Anderson; (Studio); 7.45, Studio Recital—Cello Recital by Wang Lien Fan with Piano Accompaniment by Betty Brown; (Studio); 8.00, "From the Editor's" (London Relay); 8.10, "Quiz" (Studio); 8.20, "Music Lovers' Hour"—Classical Request Programme Presented by Yvonne Charter; (Studio); 8.30, "A Thriller by Jack White, With Claude Hulbert, Barry Williams and Diana Churchill; (BBC); 10.00, Radio News Reel; (London Relay); 10.10, Weather Report; 10.15, "Music Lovers' Hour"—Jazz; 10.20, "Lois Butler (Soprano) with Paul Weston and His Orchestra; 10.45, Dance To Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadian; 11.10, Weather Report, World and Home News from Britain; (London Relay Recorded); God Save the King; 11.30, Close Down.

Radio Hongkong H.K.T. "Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary: 6.00, Children's Story: "Toy Town"; 6.30

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Manila, 4 p.m.	10.10
Australia, New Zealand via	10.10
Sydney, p.m.	10.10
SATURDAY, JANUARY 7	
Closing rates by Air	
Manila, 11 a.m.	10.10
Bangkok, 11 a.m.	10.10
Closing Times by Sea	
Batavia, 9 a.m.	10.10
Aden, Madagascar, East	10.10
Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via	10.10
U.S. dollars (per 100) 10.10	
NEI guilders (per 100) 10.10	
Siang ticals (per 100) 10.10	
Singapore Straits dollars (per 100) 10.10	
FIC pilsars (per 100) 10.10	

To Court



Jean Simmons, at 20 Britain's No. 1 film star, arrives at a magistrate's court to answer summonses for petrol offences. It was alleged that she had obtained five gallons of fuel illegally. The magistrate approved a \$5 3s. fine saying that it "was not a black market affair" but the coupons which Miss Simmons used were issued for another car.

EGYPTIANS GREET WAFD VICTORY

Cairo, Jan. 5.—Members of the nationalistic Wafd Party slaughtered fatted calves throughout Egypt today to celebrate the return of Egypt's "prodigal son," Mustapha Nahas Pasha, to power after six years.

A joyous crowd slaughtered a fatted calf on Wednesday night in front of Nahas palatial residence, in the fashionable garden city near the United States Embassy, while the 74-year-old Wafdist leader looked on, grinning broadly and waving to the thousands who hailed him.

Other thousands paraded through the streets of Cairo today cheering the landslide Wafdist victory in Wednesday's national elections. Truck loads of steel-helmeted police led them, ready to prevent any over-enthusiastic revelers from becoming violent.

Thousand of hoarsely cheering youths crammed the Mohammed Ali Square, halting the popular victory. The Wafdist had won 101 seats in the Chamber of deputies; the Sadists 23; the Liberals 23; the Nationalists 4; the Socialists 1; and the Independents 27. Fifty-one seats are still undetermined until the second ballot on January 10 and 20. The Wafd Party needed only 100 seats for an absolute majority.—United Press.

BALTIMORE TUGBOAT STRIKE

Baltimore, Jan. 5.—Thirty-eight tugboats went on strike today with 42 cargo ships in port, 21 of them foreign owned. Three ships moved without tugs during the day.

Foreign vessels loading or unloading included three British and Swedish, four Norwegian, two Italian and one Danish.—Associated Press.

Chinese Reds Face Threat From Inside

By CHANG KUO-SIN

Neutral political observers are of the opinion that one of the gravest threats during the next few years to the Communist programme of creating a totalitarian China may come from "within the Communist Party itself."

This threat is diversionism, which has already cropped up among the rank and file of the party and army. The existence of liberalism, democratic individualism, nationalistic patriotism and laxity in party and army discipline has been openly admitted by Communist newspapers.

"Incorrect" implementation of policies on the part of Communist administrative officials and a relaxation in the revolutionary spirit, crystallized in the sentiment of "now that we have got it let's take it easy," have been reported.

In contradistinction to departure from the "party line," there is also what Communist leaders describe as "ultra-left" tendencies in adhering to the "party line," endangering the many devices in measures which the Communist high command is adopting to achieve totalitarianism.

Especially distasteful to the "ultra-leftists" are the Communist policies of "co-operation" with the so-called democratic parties and persons in which these parties and persons are given a share in the new political power and treated as "loyal" guests in Peking, and

GREEK CHIEF OF STAFF RESIGNS

Athens, Jan. 5.—Greece's Chief of the General Staff, Lt-Gen. George Costas, resigned tonight in support of Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, the Commander-in-Chief, whose resignation earlier today precipitated a Government crisis.

The Prime Minister, M. Alexander Dimeas, handed over his six-month-old Cabinet to King Paul when two of his Ministers resigned after Field Marshal Papagos announced his decision.

Field Marshal Papagos, who led the Greek contingent at Britain's Victory Parade in 1946, resigned suddenly because of remarks in a speech yesterday by the Popular Deputy Premier, M. Constantin Tsaldaris.

The War Minister, M. Panayotis Carellopoulos, a Papalist, and the Deputy Premier, M. Sophocles Venizelos, a Liberal, followed suit.

M. Venizelos has suggested to the Prime Minister that he and vice King Paul to speed up the general elections due next April "to avoid agitation which might have jeopardized the recovery effort."

TWO TRIUMPHS
M. Venizelos said he thought a 15-day pre-electoral campaign would be enough. If his suggestion is accepted by the King, elections will be held early in March.

Field Marshal Papagos' position will have to await the end of the political crisis. Reports that he had decided to stand for election himself could not be confirmed tonight.

Field Marshal Papagos has two big military triumphs to his credit. When Italy declared war on Greece in October 28, 1940, General Papagos was appointed Generalissimo of the Greek Army, and his armies not only threw back the Italians but marched into Albania, taking more than 20,000 Italian prisoners.

After the German occupation, Papagos was arrested and put into a concentration camp. He was liberated by American forces in May 1945.

His next success was his campaign against the guerrillas in Greece. After a three-year campaign, he announced the complete defeat of the guerrillas on Christmas Day, 1949.—Reuter.

Dub Of The Year



Douglas S. Burns, 20, of Boston, Massachusetts, was acclaimed winner of the title "Dub of the Year" at a cotillion held in a Boston hotel by six young men who were annoyed at debts in general. Placing the crown on his brow is Actress Jane Russell.—(AP Picture)

President Truman Unrevealing On Super Bomb Plan

Washington, Jan. 5.—President Truman today refused to confirm or deny published assertions that he is studying the feasibility of a vast project to manufacture super atomic bombs made of hydrogen. He also said at his press conference that he has received no advance information that Russia plans to set off another atomic explosion at midnight on Saturday.

He made this statement when questioned about a London report that another Soviet atom bomb blast is imminent.

The super bomb project was brought up by a reporter who asked the President for comment on an editorial published on Wednesday by the Washington Post. The paper said that Mr. Truman's advisers have presented him with data on a hydrogen bomb, and have asked him to decide whether to recommend that the United States try to manufacture it.

The newspaper said the President will decide one way or the other before February 15, when Mr. David Lillenthal retires as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Lillenthal wanted to quit on December 31, but the President asked him to stay on for another month and a half.

To questions about the Washington Post editorial, the President said only that he had no comment to make.

NUCLEAR REACTION
The super bomb, which has been described by scientists as a theoretical possibility, would employ a nuclear reaction using hydrogen, the atomic "fuel" of the sun and stars.

Two months ago, Democratic Senator Edward Johnson and the United States is making progress towards the development of an atomic bomb 1,000 times more powerful than the uranium-plutonium bombs now being manufactured by the United States and the USSR.

Senator Johnson's statement has received no official confirmation, although scientists have said that the hydrogen super bomb is possible—at least on paper. They have said that it would take an effort comparable to the present atomic project to test whether the super bomb is technically feasible.

Concerning the London story about a new Soviet atomic blast, the reporter noted that Mr. Truman had personally announced last September 23 that there had been an atomic explosion in Russia. He asked the President what he could say about the London report.

The President said he could say nothing about it, adding that he had had no advance information about the explosion, and that he had no advance information now about the blast predicted in the London report.—United Press.

SOVIET BOMB
Paris, Jan. 5.—Indication from many sources indicates that the Soviet Union succeeded in manufacturing the atomic bomb at considerably reduced expense, and is in a position to produce between 40 and 50 atomic bombs yearly.

These conclusions about the atomic situation in the USSR are

ATTLEE TO JOIN INDIA CELEBRATION

London, Jan. 5.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, is to join the London celebrations on January 26, when the new Indian Republic is inaugurated.

He will address a public meeting organized by the India League, and on the platform with him will be Mr. Clement Davies, leader of the Liberal Party, and Lord Tweedsmuir, speaking for the Conservatives.

The only Indian speaker is expected to be the High Commissioner, Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon.

In the same week will fall celebrations by the India League of its 21 years of work. For the greater part of the period, the League interpreted to progressive opinion in Britain the struggle for freedom in the sub-continent. Its aims now are to promote the well-being of independent India and friendly co-operation between the British and Indian peoples, with this addition, that it also supports the claim of subject peoples to independence.

BIG DINNER
Friends of the League are arranging a dinner on January 23. The British Health Minister, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, will be the chief speaker for the guests, and many famous people are expected to be present.

The League counts among its supporters about 100 Members of Parliament.

On the following evening there will be a reception for all who have helped the League during its 21 years of existence. They will range from members of the House of Lords to workmen and their wives.

As the League has a branch, however, small, in almost every big city in England, getting together all the supporters is a big job, involving much raking among old files and address books.

The host of the reception will be Mr. Krishna Menon, who for 16 years was Secretary of the League.—Reuter.

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ITALIAN BIG WIGS CONFER

Rome, Jan. 5.—The Italian Premier, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, today met the Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, and other Government leaders to discuss problems arising from the Italian Somaliland question.

Among those present were the Foreign Under-Secretary, Signor Giuseppe Brusca, and Signor Sforza, who will leave Rome on Saturday for Geneva, where he will head the Italian delegation to the United Nations Somaliland Subcommittee meeting.

Before attending the meeting today, Count Sforza had a half-hour talk with the British Ambassador, Sir Victor Mallet, at the Italian Foreign Office. No official statement was issued after the meeting, but it was believed the two held a general discussion on Anglo-Italian relations regarding Italy's former African colonies.—Reuter.

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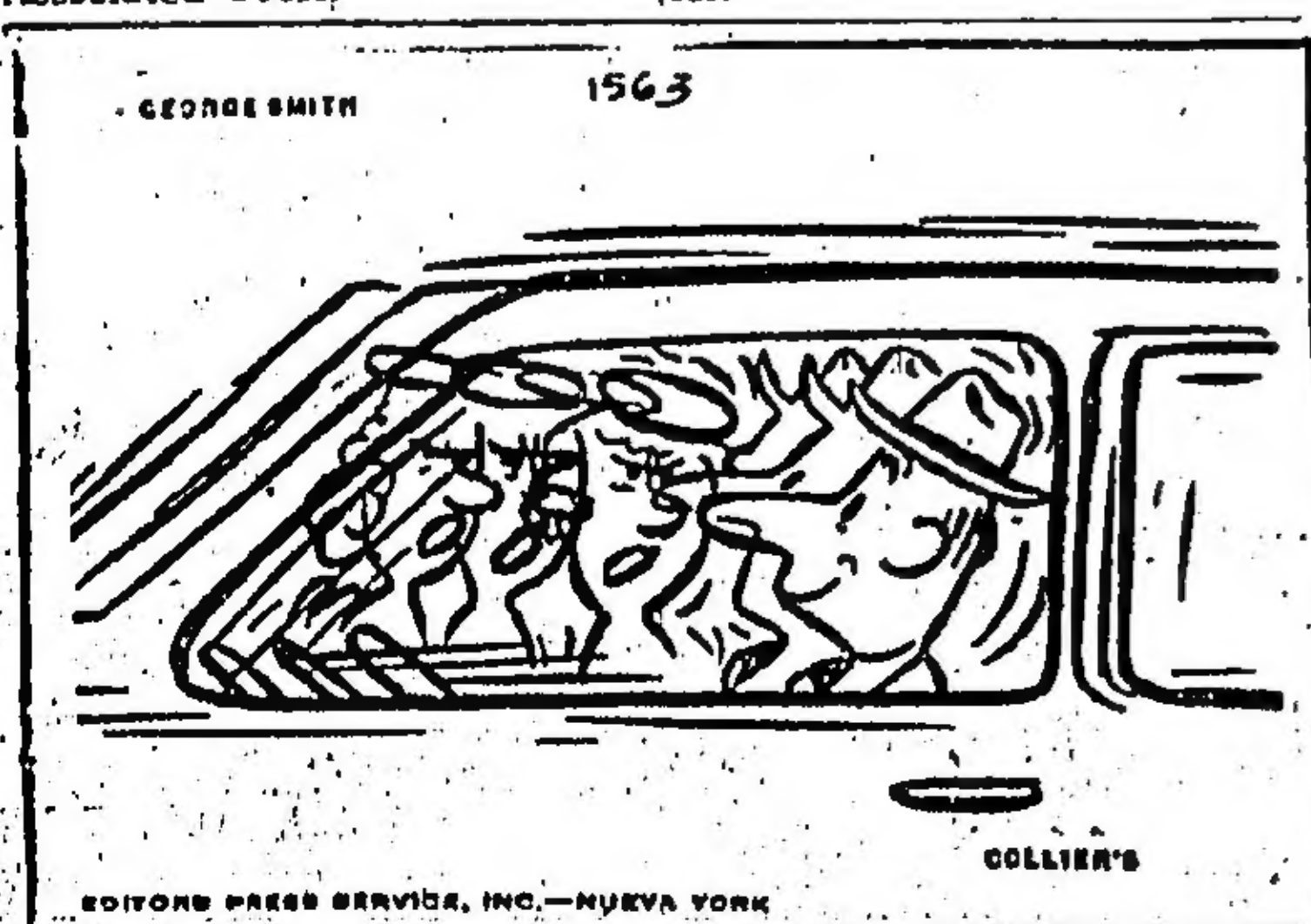
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